

Carper	King	Sanders
Casey	Klobuchar	Schatz
Collins	Leahy	Schumer
Coons	Lujan	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Duckworth	Markey	Smith
Durbin	Menendez	Stabenow
Feinstein	Merkley	Tester
Gillibrand	Murphy	Van Hollen
Graham	Murray	Warner
Hassan	Ossoff	Warnock
Heinrich	Padilla	Warren
Hickenlooper	Peters	Whitehouse
Hirono	Portman	Wyden
Kaine	Reed	
Kelly	Rosen	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Fischer	Moran
Blackburn	Grassley	Murkowski
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Lummis	Tuberville
Daines	Marshall	Wicker
Ernst	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Cantwell	Paul	Shelby
Cramer	Rounds	Toomey

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 14) was passed, as follows:

S. J. RES 14

Resolved the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review" (85 Fed. Reg. 57018 (September 14, 2020)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The Senator from Delaware.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTE-WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, this week, the Senate has the opportunity to take a major step on an issue that affects all Americans: infrastructure.

Senator DUCKWORTH, my friend and fellow Illinois Senator, is leading a bipartisan effort to finance critical water infrastructure improvements across the country.

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act authorizes \$35 billion in funding to improve access to safe drinking water, fortify our water infrastructure against extreme weather, lower the cost of utility bills, and rebuild aging water systems across America.

More than 40 percent of authorized funds will go to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities, many of which have not seen water infrastructure improvements in decades. And believe me, our water infrastructure is in desperate need of improvement.

My home State of Illinois has the most lead service lines of any State. Recent reports indicate that 8 in 10 Illinoisans live in a community where lead has been found in the drinking water in the last 6 years. Chicago alone has more than 380,000 lead service lines, the most of any city in the country. My hometown of Springfield has more than 10,000 lead service lines. These numbers are tragic and unacceptable. Every day, millions of my constituents risk exposure to lead, which can impair brain development in children and harm pregnant mothers. The people of Illinois, like many others across the country, sorely need these pipes replaced.

Thankfully, this bipartisan bill would begin to tackle the epidemic of lead in our Nation's drinking water. It would authorize \$100 million per year for lead service line removal and a further \$40 million per year for lead testing in schools. Just imagine what that kind of funding could do to protect vulnerable people and children in Chicago, Springfield, and across our country.

But unfortunately, lead is not the only water infrastructure problem facing our communities. A few weeks ago, I visited a small, rural town in Illinois called Centreville. Near my birthplace of East St. Louis, I have known this community all my life. Centreville's population is mostly elderly, Black, lifelong residents. They have faced chronic wastewater and storm water issues for decades. Ordinary rainfall can overflow the town's broken sewer systems and flood residents' basements and lawns with raw sewage. No one risks taking a sip of water from the tap.

I have heard from residents about the horror of stepping out of their front door in the morning to discover pools of sewage seeping up through the grass in their front yards. This is a tragic and dangerous situation and one that deserves significant Federal attention. And yet the problem has persisted for decades. Why?

Centreville is one of the poorest towns in Illinois and has struggled to attract financial help. The town cannot meet the cost-share requirements of grant programs or qualify for the loans it so desperately needs.

Well, the residents of Centreville have spoken up, they are fed up with officials looking the other way. They have every right to feel frustrated. They have every right to demand more of us. For decades our water policy has overlooked their needs and left them to fend for themselves. This cannot continue.

That is why I am glad this bill offers towns like Centreville a chance to fix their broken pumps, shore up their

drainage ditches, and begin addressing water issues that have been overlooked for far too long. The bill would waive many of the cost-share requirements for small, rural towns like Centreville, giving them a path to the funding they deserve. It also would give on-the-ground technical assistance to disadvantaged communities struggling with their water systems, and provide grants for repairing broken and outdated water infrastructure.

To help ensure that this expertise reaches places like Centreville, I offered an amendment to the bill to focus it even further. I want to thank the EPW Committee for including my amendment to require the EPA to prioritize distressed communities like Centreville, that have struggled to attract funds and face the cumulative burden of wastewater and storm water issues. Flooding, lead, drinking water access—none of these problems are new.

My colleagues on both sides of the aisle have spent years decrying the state of American infrastructure, and our water is no exception. Despite all the complaining, we have struggled to sit down together and actually address these issues. But for the first time in many years, we not only have a President willing to pursue bold and necessary infrastructure policy, but a majority in the Senate willing to work with him to get it done.

While President Biden's American Jobs Plan includes billions more in funding to replace the Nation's lead pipes, this bill is a good-faith, down payment on the President's plan, and importantly, it has bipartisan support. The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act is the first step towards new, meaningful infrastructure policy.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill, so we can put a bipartisan down payment on the infrastructure every American needs.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY HAMBY

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, our country recently took a long-overdue step toward honoring the courageous Americans who served in the First World War. Earlier this month and more than a century after the formal end of the war, the United States raised the flag over the newly constructed National World War I Memorial. I am immensely proud of this tribute in our Nation's Capital to the 4.7 million Americans who sacrificed to preserve our way of life. Today, I would like give special thanks to a remarkable Kentuckian who became a driving force bringing this memorial into existence. My longtime friend Terry Hamby, from Cadiz, is the chair of the World War I Centennial Commission. He deserves our sincere gratitude for his leadership and perseverance in giving every American the opportunity to honor our heroes.

Through the generations, the Hamby family has proudly answered the Nation's call to military service. The noble tradition dates back to the Civil War and Terry's great-grandfather's service in the Union Army. His grandfather and father each courageously defended our country in a global war. Next, it was Terry's turn to wear the uniform as part of a Naval Air Wing in Vietnam. He later joined the U.S. Army Reserves until he retired following 26 years of military service. Terry's son continued the family legacy by joining the Navy in the Persian Gulf. Service and sacrifice are personal to this family.

Even when Terry retired from the military, he continued working to support the world's greatest fighting force. His hometown in Christian County, KY, neighbors Fort Campbell, one of our country's premier military installations. Terry founded a contracting firm to provide services to the Defense Department and the men and women stationed at the base nearby, including the famed "Screaming Eagles" of the 101st Airborne Division.

To know Terry is to instantly like him. I have had the privilege to call him a friend for many years, and I have always been impressed by his love of our country and respect for the men and women who protect it. So when I had the chance through my leadership position to appoint a member of the World War I Centennial Commission, Terry was the clear choice. His family's tradition of service, as well as his civilian contributions to the military, gave him an important perspective for this project. I also knew the commission would benefit from Terry's business mindset as it raised funds to advance its mission. His colleagues on the commission quickly recognized his talents too. They elected Terry to chair the organization and this monumental effort to honor America's heroes.

The memorial found a fitting home only blocks from the White House in a park named for General John J. Pershing, the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces on the Western Front of World War I. After an international competition with more than 300 entries, the commission selected a design titled "The Weight of Sacrifice." Terry and his wife, Carolyn, recently took Elaine and me on a tour of the memorial. One of its most striking features is an approximately 60 foot long depiction of "A Soldier's Journey." Dozens of overlapping figures tell the stories of warriors leaving home for the battlefield before their ultimate triumph. It is emotional piece that shows these soldiers' toil and sacrifice to build a lasting peace.

Even now that the memorial is officially open to the public, Terry hasn't stopped working to honor the World War I generation. He has turned his attention to gathering support for recognition of female telephone operators called the "Hello Girls." Other than

nurses, these were the first women in uniform who played a consequential role in our country's wartime effort. With Terry working for their cause, I am confident these selfless women will receive the national attention and gratitude they deserve.

So I encourage my Senate colleagues and all Americans to plan a visit to the World War I Memorial. It is a striking commemoration of our brave men and women in uniform, those who supported them, and the Americans who never came home. Terry Hamby has earned our praise for his unyielding drive to build this tribute. Without him, the United States would still be waiting for a proper memorial to these heroes. Kentucky and our country are proud of the mark he has left on our Nation's Capital.

S.J. RES. 14

Mr. HEINRICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from attorneys general of New York, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia, and the chief legal officers of Chicago and Denver on the importance of passing this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 26, 2021.

Re Senate Joint Resolution 14/House Joint Resolution 34—Disapproval of Environmental Protection Agency Rule Rescinding Methane Regulation.

Hon. CHARLES SCHUMER,
Senate Majority Leader,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL
Senate Minority Leader,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
House Minority Leader,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SCHUMER, SENATOR MCCONNELL, SPEAKER PELOSI, AND REPRESENTATIVE MCCARTHY: The Attorneys General of New York, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia, and the chief legal officers of Chicago and Denver support using the Congressional Review Act (CRA) to invalidate a regulation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that eliminated important limits on air pollution from oil and gas facilities, 85 Fed. Reg. 57,018 (Sept. 14, 2020) (Rescission Rule). Because that rule is legally flawed and would significantly increase pollution that harms our residents and natural resources, using the CRA to expeditiously nullify the rule is justified. Restoring the prior regulation will ensure that new oil and gas facilities apply common sense, cost-effective measures to control emissions of methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and facilitate

state efforts to limit pollution from existing oil and gas facilities.

METHANE AND VOCs EMITTED BY OIL AND GAS FACILITIES

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that is responsible for about a quarter of the global warming we are experiencing today. Oil and natural gas facilities are the single largest industrial source of methane emissions. Methane emissions from oil and gas sources are harming the States and our residents by significantly contributing to climate change. Our States are experiencing substantial injuries from climate change, including property damage and hazards to human safety associated with sea level rise and increased severity of storms and flooding; increased deaths and illnesses due to intensified and prolonged heat waves; harms to lives and property caused by increased frequency and duration of wildfires; and damage to public health—particularly among our children, elderly, and those with lung ailments—due to local air pollution exacerbated by hotter temperatures. These injuries are often most severe in low-income communities and communities of color. Scientists have found that substantial reductions in global methane emissions this decade is critical if we are to have a realistic chance of avoiding catastrophic effects from climate change.

Oil and gas facilities are also a substantial source of VOCs, a primary component of ground-level ozone (smog). Several of our States experience persistent and widespread unhealthy levels of smog, which EPA has found results in numerous harms to public health, including triggering asthma attacks and even premature death. The States' smog problems are often substantially caused or exacerbated by the transport of smog precursors, such as VOCs, from emission sources located upwind. More than 9 million people live within a half mile of an existing oil or gas well, including approximately 600,000 children under the age of five and 1.4 million over 65, groups that are especially sensitive to the health risks posed by ozone and other local air pollution.

THE RESCISSION RULE

The Rescission Rule eliminated methane emission standards for new (including modified and reconstructed) oil and gas facilities that EPA issued four years earlier pursuant to section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. See 40 C.F.R. part 60, subpart OOOOa, 81 Fed. Reg. 35,824 (June 3, 2016). Through common sense, cost-effective approaches such as more efficient technology and leak detection and repair, the 2016 rule secured important reductions of methane and VOC pollution. EPA sensibly required that the emission standards apply to similar equipment used in the production, processing, and transmission and storage segments, i.e., up to the point that natural gas is delivered for distribution to businesses and consumers. In sum, the 2016 rule helped to prevent and mitigate significant harms to public health and the environment while increasing the efficiency of natural gas operations.

Despite these substantial public health, environmental, and economic benefits, the Trump EPA nonetheless promulgated the Rescission Rule, which repealed the requirements that directly targeted methane emissions at new facilities. The Rescission Rule also eliminated pollution abatement requirements for methane and VOCs emitted by facilities engaged in the transmission and storage of natural gas, despite the fact that this segment uses some of the same equipment (e.g., compressors, pneumatic pumps) as production and processing facilities. EPA acknowledged that the Rescission Rule would result in increased pollution emissions from new facilities, including 448,000 more tons of